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GUIDE TO TORONTO.

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TORONTO:

ITS BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND PLACES OF
INTEREST;

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE CITY
AND ITS ENVIRONS.

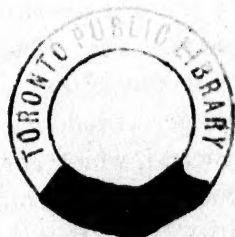
TORONTO:

HART & RAWLINSON, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

5 KING STREET WEST.

1878.

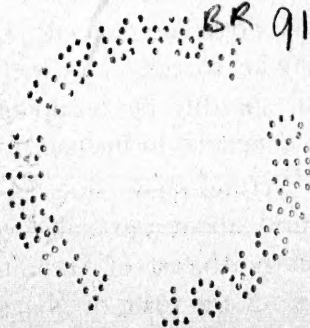
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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE CITY OF TORONTO.

THE stranger approaching the city of Toronto for the first time, be it by land or water, is rather apt to under-estimate the character of the capital of Ontario, on account of the somewhat tame appearance it presents, owing to the very gradual slope of the land upwards from the water's edge. The city front is, however, so extended that a second glance compels recognition of the fact that a large, populous and important business-centre has been reached, which is confirmed on a closer approach by the numerous spires, smoke-stacks, elevators, lumber yards, foundries, and other centres of busy life which pass rapidly before the gaze of the onlooker. As may be imagined, however, the chief attraction of the Queen City of the West does not consist in the casual glance that may be obtained *en passant* of its workaday element, however important that element may be to the city's welfare, and the traveller's thoughts will speedily be occupied in observing objects probably more congenial to his tastes.

Toronto is pleasantly, if not picturesquely, situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, about 330 miles west-south-west of Montreal, 40 miles north-east of Hamilton, and 34 north and a few miles west of the town of Niagara,

on the far-famed river. It is protected on the lake side by a low, sandy, arc-shaped island, which forms an admirable breakwater, and incloses a spacious and beautiful bay, at all times during the season of navigation a scene of busy and pleasurable life. Upon this noble sheet of water have been held those contests which will render Toronto's name henceforth famous in aquatic annals as the birthplace of Edward Hanlan, the oarsman.

The city is undoubtedly the most important on the shores of Lake Ontario in a business point of view, if not in actual population. Its attributes are in all respects metropolitan; and it may be safely said that no city in the world of somewhat less than 80,000 inhabitants possesses such magnificent wholesale and retail business establishments, numerous and imposing church edifices, extensive and costly educational structures, and palatial private residences; embracing within its area an amount of verdure and rural beauty rarely seen in such populous localities. Toronto is the terminus for four important lines of railway, besides forming a chief station on the celebrated Grand Trunk, thus drawing to itself the traffic and produce of an enormous area of country, and which annually becomes greater as new districts are opened up, and new lines of railway are surveyed and laid down. It is also a port of call for various steamship lines, whose magnificent and widely-celebrated vessels touch at all principal Lake Ontario ports, connecting with Montreal, Quebec, and other places of interest on the St. Lawrence River, passing in their course the lovely scenery of the Thousand Islands.

With this brief outline of the city generally, we will suppose the traveller has arrived at one of the railway stations or steamship wharves. His first want will be a hotel, and he will not fail to be reminded of that fact, should he by

any possibility have forgotten it, from the assiduous attention he will meet with at the hands of the various 'bus and cab-drivers everywhere present. The leading establishments are the Queen's Hotel, Rossin House, the American Hotel, and the Walker House; but there are many others, somewhat less pretentious, which furnish first-rate accommodation.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

Is justly celebrated for the magnificence of its furnishings, its great size (accommodating 500 guests), the excellence of its situation—commanding a magnificent view of Toronto Bay, the Island and Lake Ontario,—and its admirable management. The proprietors are Messrs. McGaw & Winnett; the terms, \$2 to \$3 per day. It is located on Front Street, west of Bay Street.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE

Is equally sumptuous in its internal arrangements, and even more imposing in appearance than the Queen's, occupying a splendid situation on the corner of King and York Streets. Everything for the comfort and convenience of travellers is here provided, and the elegance of the appointments and unexceptionable management make it a favourite hotel, particularly with the American public. Mr. Mark H. Irish, late of the Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., is the proprietor; terms, from \$2 to \$3 per day.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL

Is admirably situated on the corner of Yonge and Front Streets, exceedingly convenient to the railway station and steamboat wharves, and in the business centre of the city. It is a large structure, with elegant and comfortable accommodation for over 200 guests. Proprietor, Mr. Geo. Brown terms, from \$1 50 to \$2 per day.

THE WALKER HOUSE

Is a recent erection of fine appearance, built expressly for the proprietor, Mr. David Walker, and contains all modern elegancies and improvements. It stands on the corner of York and Front Streets ; terms, \$2 per day.

Having taken up quarters at one or other of these hotels, the traveller will now proceed to "do" the city. After breakfasting, a quiet stroll will bring you to the foot of Yonge Street, where, previous to engaging a cab, you will have an opportunity of examining

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On the south-west corner of Front and Yonge Streets, and the Receiving Warehouse in its rear. The former is a magnificent pile in the Italian style of architecture, highly ornamental in its details, and one of the chief public buildings of the city. On the opposite corners are the Bank of Montreal, one of Toronto's chief banking institutions, and the American Hotel. Proceeding to the cab-stand at the foot of the street, you will then select your vehicle, for which the charge is \$1 per hour for one or four persons, and every fractional part of an hour at the same rate ; or if engaged by the day of ten hours, the rate is \$4 : if you propose doing the city at all circumstantially, you cannot do better than carry out the latter arrangement, as it enables you to give whatever time you may think proper to the various objects of interest. Drive slowly along Front Street East ; the new and handsome building on your left is that of the British America Insurance Company ; then follows the Consolidated Bank, Dominion Telegraph Office, and the palatial structure of the Bank of Toronto, still on the left. The opposite side is occupied chiefly with fine wholesale

warehouses of every variety and appearance. As we turn north up Church Street, we catch a glance on our right of

THE CITY HALL,

An old-fashioned edifice of brick, hardly in keeping with the requirements of the city, but which a liberal expenditure of money has made very convenient internally. Arriving at King Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, we come into full view of

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL,

A beautiful Gothic edifice of the early English period, built of white brick with Ohio stone dressings, and which is well worthy of prolonged inspection. The present building is the fourth erected on the same site, two of its predecessors having been burnt down in 1839 and 1849 respectively. The lofty spire, 315 feet to the top of the vane, said to be the highest on this continent, the fine peal of bells, and the magnificent clock, the masterpiece of its kind at the Vienna Exhibition, are noticeable features. The total cost approaches a quarter of a million. Farther east, on the right, is the

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

Once the handsomest structure Toronto could boast. It is of stately design, in the Italian style, having a frontage of 150 feet. The principal roof is surmounted by a fine dome, in which are the city clock and bell, the latter weighing nearly two tons. Returning westward along King, we turn north up Toronto Street, and immediately come in full view of

THE POST OFFICE,

A truly noble three-story building, of wrought Ohio stone, surmounted by a Mansard roof and clock tower of the Italian order. The interior is in keeping with the external

appearance, the spacious public hall having an exceedingly handsome moulded ceiling supported on ornamental pillars, the whole giving a very elegant effect. The business done here is the largest in Canada, exceeding that of Montreal in 1874, in a pecuniary point of view, by about \$400,000, and is steadily increasing. Proceeding up Toronto Street, the Receiver-General's Office, substantially built of cut stone in the Ionic order of architecture, and the

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDINGS,

Are passed on the left. The latter is a very handsome pile, the front of which is said to resemble that of Milan Cathedral in appearance. On the narrow street opposite is the new Police Court and Central Fire Station, a fine brick building recently erected, well suited to its requirements. Continuing up Toronto Street, the Gas Company's building, Trust and Loan, and Union Blocks, on opposite corners, will draw passing notice. Eastward along Adelaide Street, we pass

THE COURT HOUSE,

An old-fashioned stone-faced edifice, long since past its best days, and which will no doubt give place to a better structure ere long. In front of us, on the north-east corner of Church and Adelaide Streets, is the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

A building without much architectural pretension, but of neat design and commodious size, the largest of its kind in the Dominion. Under the superintendence of its enterprising Secretary, Mr. John Davy, the interior has been lately remodelled and ornamented, billiard room and ladies' reading room attached, and so improved as to be a model of its kind. Northward, up Church Street, we approach on our left the

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH,

One of those noble buildings for which Toronto has become so justly renowned. It stands on a fine site, bounded by four streets, the spare ground of which has been planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers, inclosed by a handsome iron railing, giving the whole a very fine appearance. The building itself is of white brick, 214 by 104 feet, in the French Gothic style of the 14th century, and with seating accommodation for 2,500 people. It contains a magnificent organ, worked by hydraulic power, built at a cost of \$15,000, and the internal decoration and fittings are of the most luxurious description. \$150,000 has been laid out on this property.

Immediately north of this is the principal Roman Catholic Church building in Toronto,

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL,

A fine specimen of the early decorated style of English Gothic architecture, of white brick with cut stone dressings, with a handsome tower and lofty spire. On either face of the tower are niches, in which stand finely carved images of saints, &c. The interior frescoing is much admired by visitors and others. Immediately in the rear, and on church property, are the Bishop's Palace and the School and Convent of Loretto—plain but substantial brick buildings. A few blocks further north and we come upon one of the most charming spots of which Toronto can boast—the grounds and buildings of

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS,

Where the visitor cannot do less than spend an hour in inspecting the fine Art Museum, embracing Assyrian and Egyptian sculptures, copies of paintings from the old Dutch,

Flemish, Spanish and Italian masters, electrotypes of art treasures from the South Kensington Museum, fine engravings and photographs, specimens of ivory carving, and many other exceedingly interesting curiosities. Admission is free from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. The main building, of white brick, also contains a fine lecture theatre, with seating capacity for 700 persons. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the conservatories are filled with an exceedingly choice collection of exotics, &c. Facing the grounds on the south side of the square is the Catholic Apostolic Church. Eastward now lies our way along Gerrard Street, and we are speedily brought opposite

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

An exceedingly tasteful and massive Gothic structure of brown stone, with Ohio stone copings and dressings, and handsome red granite columns to the front entrance, brought from the Bay of Fundy. The interior—of amphitheatrical form—is luxuriously fitted up, and has a very fine organ; the whole costing about \$100,000. Farther east still, and we are in front of the

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,

First opened to the public by the Prince of Wales in 1860, a very favourite resort during the summer. They are very prettily laid out with shrubs and flower beds, supplied from a fine forcing house on the grounds. There are many noble trees which afford grateful shade to the tired citizen, and a rustic pavilion of ample dimensions is freely availed of during the warm weather, for the purpose of promenade concerts and theatrical representations, which are largely patronized. Retracing our steps a little, we turn up Jarvis Street, the Fifth-Avenue of Toronto. As we proceed, the evidences of taste, wealth and culture greet us on either

hand in the palatial residences and fine grounds sweeping northwards as far as the eye can reach. We pause to glance at the High School building on the right hand, an ornamental brick structure, and

OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

On the corner of Carlton Street, somewhat similar in style to the Baptist Church lower down, but of smaller dimensions. It is in reality a new church, but retains the name of its predecessor, a small edifice on the corner of Church and Adelaide Streets. Driving westward along Carlton Street, and noting the fine dwellings on our route, we approach Yonge Street, passing on our left the new

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH,

A building of white brick, exceedingly handsome in design, and very commodious in its interior arrangements. Crossing Yonge Street—the second important city thoroughfare—and casting a glance southward at its long line of stores, we enter the Yonge Street Avenue; under the leafy shade of its fine trees we rapidly approach the

QUEEN'S PARK,

Passing numerous elegant villas on the way. This fine pleasure ground is about fifty acres in extent, well wooded, with great natural diversity of feature, affording a series of fine views from different points. Our way lies along the western drive; and leaving the plateau, on which are mounted two guns captured at Sebastopol, then considered fine specimens of artillery, we are brought up abreast of the

VOLUNTEERS' MONUMENT,

Erected to the memory of Canada's defenders who fell whilst repelling the Fenian invaders at Ridgeway. It is an elegant

composite structure, of chaste and beautiful design, and is adorned with five marble figures, four of which, two male and two female, are symbolical of those who fought and the mourners bereft. The whole is surmounted by a beautiful statue of Britannia, and the accompanying inscription tells its own sad story.

Through various openings in the trees we shall ere this have caught sight of the picturesque outlines of

TORONTO UNIVERSITY,

And the thoughtful observer will not fail to have duly admired the judgment which prompted the selection of so admirable a site for this magnificent pile. These occasional glimpses set the tourist on the *qui vive* of expectation, until, crossing the ravine, we are driven up the hill and alight at the exquisitely sculptured gateway in the massive tower. Undoubtedly this building is one of the finest examples of the Norman style of architecture on this continent, and whilst admirably suited for its purpose, has met with delightfully picturesque and artistic treatment of outline. The interior is admirably arranged, embracing, amongst other things, a splendid museum, over the curiosities of which the traveller will gladly linger with delighted gaze; the fine library, too, is not the least attractive feature. Facing the University, but across the College Green, are the School of Practical Science, recently erected, and to the right of it the Magnetic Observatory. Returning through the Park, we turn along College Avenue westward, glance at

KNOX COLLEGE,

A fine pile of brick buildings, erected at a cost of \$100,000, situated at the head of Spadina Avenue, down the broad expanse of which we gain a fine view. We cannot remain

here, but return along College Street, and sweep into the beautiful

QUEEN STREET AVENUE,

One of the finest drives on this continent, being nearly one mile in length by 120 feet wide, flanked on either side with a broad belt of trees and an inner bordering of grass extending the whole length, laid out by the University authorities and leased to the city, together with the Park and Yonge Street Avenue, for a term of 999 years. Emerging into Queen Street, we draw up at

OSGOODE HALL,

A little east of the avenue, the seat of law for the Province of Ontario. It is an exceedingly handsome pile of buildings, standing in the midst of six acres of highly ornamental grounds. The interior is very elaborately adorned, and contains one of the finest legal libraries in the world, besides numerous large court rooms, finished in a style of richness seldom surpassed. The vestibules and offices are on a par with these, and a richly-coloured glass dome sheds a beautiful light on the fine corridors with their Mosaic of tessellated pavement, the effect of which is exceedingly striking.

A drive of a few minutes westward along Queen Street, passing the Wesleyan Church, St. Andrew's Market and Occident Hall, on the left hand, in rapid succession, brings us opposite

TRINITY COLLEGE,

A handsome white brick structure in the pointed English architecture of the third period, with dressings of cut stone. Standing back in its own grounds, it forms a unique and graceful ornament to the western part of the city. Further west, but on the south side, is the largest city public building,

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Inclosed in the midst of very fine grounds and flower gardens, some fifty acres in extent, open to visitors. An average of nearly 700 patients are daily under treatment here, under the care of a medical superintendent and 99 male and female assistants, at a cost of over \$84,000 annually. It is the third edifice of its kind in point of size on this continent. Retracing our steps a little, we turn south down Strachan Avenue, and crossing the railway track, come in sight of

THE CENTRAL PRISON,

A substantial pile of brick, of recent erection, for male prisoners only. The Warden is Captain Prince, late Chief Constable of Toronto, and the management and discipline of the establishment are considered equal to any of its kind in America. A little further on, in a southerly direction, are the new

EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,

Removed hither from the former site on King Street, much enlarged, ornamented and improved at very considerable expense, and now forming a handsome and airy composite structure of glass, iron and wood, surrounded by ornamental grounds, access to which is obtained either by way of the Lake to the wharf opposite the buildings, by the road leading from Strachan Avenue, and by the Great Western Railway, which runs north of the grounds. Turning once more citywards, we speedily emerge on Front Street, and as we drive along past the labyrinth of railway lines, lumber yards, engine sheds, elevators and freight depots, the important business interests centred here become apparent.

Arriving at John Street, a short run south, again crossing the railway tracks, and we are at the slip on which stands

THE WATER WORKS.

A fine block of buildings, in which are two powerful pumping engines of the most improved pattern, capable of raising 12,000,000 gallons per day, well worthy of inspection. Interior and exterior alike mark the order and care devoted to this necessary public department. Northward again, and continuing along Front Street,

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Come in sight on the left hand, a low, rambling, irregular pile of brick, not at all commensurate with the requirements of the province, and which will, undoubtedly, make way for a more convenient structure at no distant day. Below us we now get a fine view of the

UNION STATION,

With its handsome central clock tower, which has had the invidious distinction of being three times struck by lightning since its erection. It is a very large and elaborate building, and forms one of the principal objects of note from the water side. Turning up Simcoe Street,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

The residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, comes in sight on the left, standing in fine grounds. The building is modern French in style, built of red brick with cut stone facings, very handsome in its general appearance, and finished internally in elaborate and costly style. Immediately facing it on the south-east corner stands

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

An unusually fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture, and which many people consider the model church building of the city. The body of the structure is Georgetown rubble stone with Ohio stone facings, relieved with arches and bands of Queenstown red-brown stone. Three fine towers, the handsomely ornamented circular-headed windows, and the fine doorway, make up the details of an exceedingly picturesque whole. The interior arrangements are also very fine. Facing us on the north-west corner stands the celebrated

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

Founded in 1829, and opened the following January. The endowments attached to this high class scholastic institution are most ample, and the curriculum is based on those in vogue in the higher English grammar schools. It has a fine staff of masters, and possesses unusual advantages for the education of young men in classical and commercial pursuits. The building itself is of red brick, and has recently received considerable enlargements and beautifications, a fine convocation hall with an imposing front having been added, contributing greatly to the appearance of the college, enhanced by the large grounds in which the establishment is situated. Passing along King Street and leaving the Rossin Rouse on our right hand, the next object of interest is the

UNITED EMPIRE CLUB,

On the north side, a splendid erection of cut stone, built by the Conservative party, and recognized as their headquarters. The internal fittings are superb, every luxury and convenience being provided for the use of its members.

Sir John Macdonald is the president. Having arrived thus far, the cab may be discharged, and advantage taken to stroll along this fine thoroughfare, where many objects of interest will be noted.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

On our right, will well repay a visit during the theatrical season. Its spacious auditorium, elegant frescoing, fine upholstery, and general decoration make it a worthy temple of the Thespian art, and an ornament to the city. On the next corner stands the office of the *Mail* newspaper, the chief organ of Dominion Conservatism, a vigorous, fearless, and well-conducted journal. One minute's walk up Bay, and east along Adelaide Street, and we approach the

GRAND OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,

The finest of its class in Canada, and which will favourably compare with any in the United States. It is of white-brick with stone facings, and accommodates from 1,700 to 2,000 people comfortably. The internal decorations are of pink, white and gold, the walls tinted with exquisite taste, and the ceilings frescoed in the finest style of the art. From the dome is suspended a magnificent chandelier, lighted by electricity, as indeed are all the gas burners at this theatre. A few yards further and we are again on Yonge Street, where we can either retrace our steps to the hotel or visit other places of interest not included in our line of route. Of these

SHAFTESBURY HALL,

Situated in the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Queen and James Streets, is the most attractive. It is the finest music hall in Toronto, and is exceedingly chaste in its internal appearance. If time permits, the Toronto General Hospital,

on Don and Sumach Streets ; the Toronto Club, on York Street, south of King ; National Club, on Bay Street ; Gooderham & Worts' Distillery (the largest in the world), on Trinity Street ; the office of the *Globe* newspaper, the leading journal of Canada, on King Street, a few doors from Yonge ; the various banks situated within a radius of one or two hundred yards of King and Yonge Street corners ; St. James' Cemetery and the Necropolis, in the north-east of the City ; and numerous fine business establishments on Wellington, Front and Scott Streets, will all be found to yield a vast fund of interest and instruction to the inquiring tourist.

BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC.

- POST OFFICE, Adelaide Street.
 CUSTOM HOUSE, corner Front and Yonge Streets.
 ST. LAWRENCE HALL and MARKET, King Street East.
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, Front Street.
 GOVERNMENT HOUSE, King Street West.
 ASSISTANT RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto Street.
 COURT HOUSE, Adelaide Street.
 OSGOODE HALL, Queen Street West.
 GENERAL HOSPITAL, Gerrard Street East.
 PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Queen Street West.
 CENTRAL PRISON, Strachan Avenue.
 ST. ANDREW'S MARKET, Queen Street West.
 PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICES, corner York and Richmond Streets.
 THE JAIL, Gerrard Street, east of the Don.
 OBSERVATORY, Queen's Park.
 CITY HALL, Front Street.
 HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Elm Street.
 HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, Power Street.
 NEWSBOYS' HOME, Frederick Street.
 BOYS' HOME, George Street.
 GIRLS' HOME, Gerrard Street.
 PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, Sullivan Street.
 HOME FOR INCURABLES, 108 Bathurst Street.
 ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, Lombard Street.
 INFANT'S HOME, 678 Yonge Street.
 LIVING-IN HOSPITAL, corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Garrison Common, *via* Strachan Avenue.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, Queen's Park.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Queen's Park.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, corner King and Simcoe Street.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Queen Street West.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Gould Street.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Jarvis Street.

KNOX COLLEGE, Spadina Avenue.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, corner Church and Adelaide Streets.

PRIVATE.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE, 46 Richmond Street East.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDINGS, Toronto Street.

BRITISH AMERICA INSURANCE BUILDINGS, corner Front and Scott Streets.

QUEEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, Church Street.

LORETTO ABBEY, Wellington Place.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, PUBLIC HALLS, GROUNDS, ETC.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Adelaide Street West.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, 99 King Street West.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 90 King Street West.

ALBERT HALL, Yonge Street, near Queen Street.

SHAFTESBURY HALL, Queen Street West.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, King Street East.

OCCIDENT HALL, Queen Street West.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, Queen Street West.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Temperance Street.

SKATING RINKS, Adelaide Street West and Mutual Street.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, Gerrard Street East.

QUEEN'S PARK, approached *via* Queen and Yonge Street Avenues.

TORONTO CRICKET GROUND, Avenue Street.

TORONTO LACROSSE GROUND, corner Wellesley and Jarvis Streets.

HIGH PARK, Queen Street West.
VICTORIA PARK, Scarboro' Heights (by steamer).
RIVERDALE PARK, east of the River Don.

CLUBS.

UNITED EMPIRE CLUB, King Street West.
TORONTO CLUB, York Street.
NATIONAL CLUB, Bay Street.

BANKS.

MONTREAL, corner Front and Yonge Streets.
TORONTO, corner Wellington and Church Streets.
QUEBEC, corner Wellington and Church Streets.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, corner Yonge and Wellington Streets.
COMMERCE, corner Yonge and Colborne Streets.
DOMINION, corner Yonge and King Streets; Branch on Queen Street West.
CONSOLIDATED, 36 Front Street East.
FEDERAL, Wellington Street, foot of Jordan.
MERCHANTS, Wellington Street, foot of Jordan.
MOILSONS, King Street West, near Bay.
ONTARIO, corner Wellington and Scott Streets.
STANDARD, corner Yonge and Wellington Streets.
IMPERIAL, corner Wellington and Exchange Alley.
TORONTO SAVINGS BANK, 72 Church Street.

RAILWAY STATIONS AND STEAMBOAT WHARVES.

UNION STATION (for Grand Trunk, and Toronto Grey & Bruce Lines),
Esplanade, foot of York Street.
NORTHERN RAILWAY, foot of West Market Street, and foot of Brock Street.
NIPISSING RAILWAY, foot of Berkeley Street.
NIAGARA AND LEWISTON STEAMBOATS leave foot of Yonge Street;
also the Royal Mail Steamers for Hamilton, Montreal and Quebec.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

AMERICAN, 57 Yonge Street.

CANADIAN, " " "

VICKERS', 10 Wellington Street West.

BAGGAGE AND PARCEL DELIVERY, 53 Colborne Street.

ONTARIO EXPRESS, 20½ Front Street East.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

MONTREAL, corner Scott and Wellington Streets, and at all the principal Hotels and Railway Stations; 84 Front Street East; 503 Queen Street West.

DOMINION, 18 Front Street East; 4 King Street East; 32 Toronto Street; Rossin House; Queen's Hotel; and Osgoode Hall.

DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 10 Adelaide Street East.

TORONTO TELEGRAPH COMPANY (District), 11 Colborne Street.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—All Saints, corner of Sherbourne and Beech Streets; Grace Church, Elizabeth Street; Holy Trinity, near Yonge Street; Church of Redeemer, Bloor Street, Yorkville; St. Anne's, Dundas Street, Brockton; St. Bartholomew, River Street; St. George's, John Street; St. James' Cathedral, King Street; St. John the Evangelist, corner Portland and Stewart Streets; St. Luke's, corner Breadalbane and Stanley Crescent; St. Matthias, Strachan Avenue; St. Paul's, Bloor Street; St. Peter's, Carlton Street; St. Stephen's, College Street; St. Thomas', Seaton Village; Trinity, corner King Street East and Trinity Street; Church of the Ascension, Richmond Street West; St. Matthew's, east of the Don.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.—Corner Agnes and Terauley Streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Bond Street, at the corner of Bond and Wilton Avenue; Northern Church, Church Street, near Wood; Zion Church, corner Bay and Adelaide Streets; Western Church, Spadina Avenue, near Baldwin Street; Yorkville, Hazelton Avenue, Yorkville.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.—Corner of Gould and Victoria Streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Bay Street, corner of Richmond; Central Church, Grosvenor Street; Charles Street Church; College Street, corner

of Bathurst; Cooke's Church, Queen Street East; Eastern, King Street, near Sackville; Gerrard Street Church, Gerrard Street, near Yonge; Knox Church, Queen Street West, near Yonge; St. Andrew's (new), corner King and Simcoe Streets; St. Andrew's (old), corner Carlton and Jarvis Streets; Western Church, Queen Street West.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Berkeley Street; Bloor Street, Yorkville, corner of Gwynne Street; Sherbourne Street, corner of Carlton Street; Elm Street, near Teraulay Street; Metropolitan, Queen Street, between Church and Bond Streets; Queen Street, far west; Richmond Street, near Bay Street; Northern, Yonge Street, Yorkville; Dundas Street; Spadina Avenue, corner of College Street.

LUTHERAN.—Evangelical Lutheran, 114 Bond Street.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—Richmond Street, near Victoria Street.

NEW JERUSALEM.—Elm Street, near Yonge Street.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.—Christ Church, corner of Simcoe and Caer Howell Streets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—St. Basil's, Clover Hill, St. Joseph Street; St. Helen's, Brockton; St. Mary's, Bathurst Street; St. Michael's Cathedral, corner of Bond and Shuter Streets; St. Patrick's, William Street, below Caer Howell Street; St. Paul's, Power Street; St. John's, Leslieville; St. John's Grove, Sherbourne Street.

UNITARIAN.—Jarvis Street, near Cruickshank.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Chestnut Street.

FIRST WESLEYAN.—Richmond Street West.

BAPTIST.—Alexander Street; College Street; Jarvis Street; Parliament Street; Queen Street; Yonge Street, Yorkville.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Carlton Street; King Street; Parliament Street; Yonge Street, Yorkville; Queen Street West.

CEMETERIES.

NECROPOLIS, Winchester Street.

ST. JAMES', Parliament Street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC, Yonge Street.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Davisville, Yonge Street.

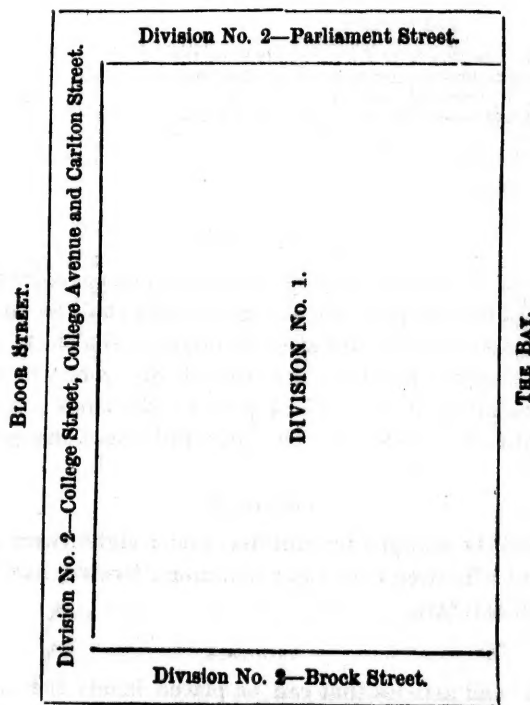
CAB TARIFF.

(Cabs may be summoned without charge at any agency of the District Telegraph Company.)

Every cabman on each occasion when his cab is hired, when demanded shall hand his card to the person employing him.

No fare is to be paid to any cabman who refuses to hand his card to the person employing him, or who demands a greater rate than allowed by the within tariff.

EASTERN LIMITS.



WESTERN LIMITS.

TWO-HORSE CAB.	FARE.				FARE BY THE HOUR OR DAY.
	1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	Each add'l.	
SERVICE.					
<i>1st Division.</i>	c.	c.	c.	c.	
For conveying 1 person from one place to another within the limits of the 1st Division, with right to return to place of starting within 5 minutes, 25c. For each additional person, 15c. Half fare allowed on return if detention exceeds 10 minutes, and full fare if detention exceeds 15 minutes.	25	40	55	15	
<i>2nd Division.</i>					
For conveying 1 person to or from any place in the 2nd Division to or from any place in the 1st Division, 50c. ; for a second passenger, 20c. ; and for each additional passenger, 15c. The same allowance for return of persons and for extra fare for detention as in the 1st Division.	50	70	85	15	For every hour completed with one or four persons, \$1 00.

NIGHT TARIFF.

From the 1st of May to the 31st of October inclusive, from 10 o'clock p.m. to 12 o'clock p.m. the charge for cabs shall be one half more than the above tariff, and after midnight to 6 o'clock a.m. double the above tariff; and from the first of November to the 30th of April, inclusive, from 9 o'clock p.m. to 12 o'clock p.m., and after midnight to 6 o'clock a.m., the same additional charges.

CHILDREN.

No fare shall be charged for children under eight years in charge of an adult. Children over eight and under twelve, half fare. Over that age, full fare.

BAGGAGE.

One trunk, and articles that can be placed inside the cab, are to be carried free. For every other article placed on the outside of the cab, the cabman is entitled to five cents.